WORD PROCESSING

What should a patient with Alexia NOT be able to do?

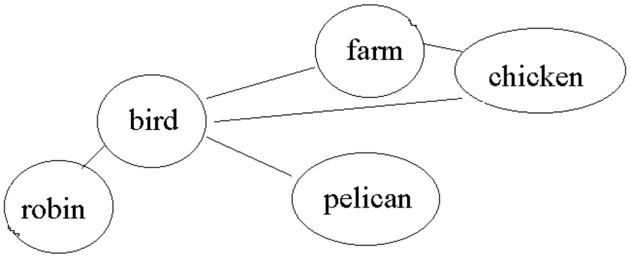
The word superiority effect says that people are quicker to identify a letter from memory if it is in a real word. This is an excellent example of:

What do disorders of ~~face and~~ word processing suggest about the relationship between ~~face and~~ word processing and general object recognition?

In a model of word processing developed by McClelland and Rumelhart, letters are activated by the presence of certain features in the visual field, and words are then activated by what letters have been "turned on." Activation can also spread in the reverse direction, going from the word to the letters. The backward activation from words to letters offers a means of explaining:

What needs to be true of a model of word recognition to allow it to show the word superiority effect?

Diane recently moved to the United States and has just begun learning English. She decides to participate in a language study for extra course credit. Would you expect her to exhibit the same word superiority effect in English as a native speaker would? Why?



Consider this spreading activation model of knowledge organization. Can this model explain typicality effects? Semantic priming effects? Context effects?

KNOWLEDGE REPRESENTATION

In hierarchical theories of memory organization links represent ________; whereas, in spreading activation theories they represent ________.

Spreading activation models represent the degree of relatedness of two concepts through:

Label the following as a basic level term, a superordinate level term, and a subordinate level term:

Fruit
Apple
Gala apple

Grand Piano
Musical Instrument
Piano

Bird
Animal
Robin

Miniature Poodle
Dog
Animal

Order the likely response times to these three sentences from FASTEST to SLOWEST, according to the predictions made by the hierarchical network model. (a robin has skin, a robin can fly, a robin has a red breast)

What are some phenomena that the semantic network model cannot explain/account for?